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MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1898.

### An Ugly Rumor. What has been feared as a result of

the inexplicable secrecy of our demands on Spain has come. There are hints not merely of deceptions to influence the Congressional elections-these, indeed, have been apparent-but also of financial schemes to benefit an alleged ring. The Times has pointed out the lack of harmony between the declarations of the New York Republican convention and the instructions to the Peace Commissioners, both of which may be fairly credited to the President. The convention resolution is for the retention of all the Philippines, and this, according to Senator Hanna's careful statement, most be the result of the treaty. Yet the instructions to the Commission limit demand to the island of Luzon. The only reasonable inference was that the country was to be made to believe we should take all the islands. This would be normar and would belo the Republicans in the elections. When the fact should become known that only the one island comes to us, the elections would be over. This was supposed to be the only reason for the otherwise unaccountable secrecy of the proceedings of the Peace Commission.

Now comes the charge that there is back of it all a financial conspiracy. Those who are interested and who are supposed to know what the Commission will do are said to be buying up the Philippine bonds. If these all pass into the hands of a favored few, then the American Commissioners are to insist on annexing the entire archipelago. this nation to assume responsibility for the Philippine debt. Some color of truth is lent to the charge by the impossibility of buying any of the bonds at this time at any price. It may all be the wild fancy of the correspondents, but it grows naturally out of the secrecy of the proceedings.

The instructions, as published, limit our demand to the island of Luzon. Therefore the holders of Philippine bonds could have no hope that this country would assume the debt of the whole. But if financiers could know what Senator Hanna professes to know -that we will at last insist on annexing all and will become responsible for the bonds-they could buy the depreciated bonds cheaply and make a great deal of money out of it. It is undeniable that the allegations of such a conspiracy harmonize perfectly with the strange policy that has so puzzled the public. Since the Commissioners were instructed to take only one island why should the President's pearest friend and chief adviser, Senator Hanna, assert that we shall annex all; and why should a Republican convention, after Senator Platt and General Woodford, chairman of the resolutions committee, had seen the President, make the same assertion? Clearly to influence the Congressional elections. But this must subsequently injure the Administration if it is found to be a deception. That is where the strangeness comes in. If, however, the instructions were meant also to depreciate the Philippine bonds

then it is all plain and reasonable. If it is a false charge, the Adminis tration has only its own policy of un-

that they might be bought up by those

who know what the treaty will be

recedented and unaccountable secrecto blame for it.

England and France. The memory of man does not go back to a time when it did not seem easy to bring a crisis in the affairs of England and France. In the early part of the century the expectation of a French invasion was an essential part of the education of every English child. Even thirty years ago English people put a prompt veto on a scheme to tunnel the channel, not because of the impracticability of the plan, but because it might serve as a road for the invasion of England by the French. Since the war between Germany and France the loss of military prestige by the latter has made the English less sensitive on the subject, but the prejudice against the French has continued; while in France the English, as a nation, are cordially hated. That Great Britain did not interfere to prevent the defeat of France and the assault on Paris by the Germans has made the hatred more

There have been frequent indications of ill-feeling, notably in the repeated demand of the French for England's re tirement from Egypt. Wherever, in Africa, the small bodies of soldiers of the two countries have been in touch only the firmness of the English officers and the discretion of the French have prevented a collision that would lead to war. Many foresighted statesmen have long predicted trouble as a result of the grabbing for African territory. The notives of the two have been so entirely different that the English have had but little patience with their neighbors. At last a crisis seems to have been reached where one or the other must resede. England can hardly do it after the firm stand taken by Lord Salisbury while the French government must incur the danger of a loss of popular support if it is seen to abandon its claims Of course, in this day, nations do not rush into war so rashly as they did a century ago. There are many things to consider that formerly cut little figure in declarations of war. If the French government could be assured of making a fair showing; if it could count on carrying on a war without great loss of glory, there would be much to be gained by a clash with England. It would bring the whole people into harmony, dispose of the Dreyfus scandal and restore the military staff in the popular steem. A war with England, however, would mean naval battles, and the fate of Spain would be that of France. This is the one thing that encourages the hope of peace. Yet the French government is nearly desperate, and it is a toss-up whether a backdown before the English or a declaration of war is least serious.

### The Indian Situation

It is still to be determined whether the Indian uprising will include more than the Pillagers, who are already on the warpath, but who, in spite of the daring of their first attack, have become fearful of the bluecoats. Inevitably at such a time the alarm of the whites is exaggerated, and there are rumors of dissatisfaction and probable utbreak on the part of other red men. The fact that any of them should carry their anger to the point of actual resistance to regulars is some warrant for dispicion that others may join them.

If is evident now that if as large a oody of troops as could be gathered had | French been sent to the neighborhood of the hostilities the intimidation of the Indians would have been immediate and effective. The idea of a fight did not occur to General Bacon when he took his small force where it could be ambushed by the Pillagers. Now that the hostiles are convinced of the presence of a greater number of regulars they are not disposed to assume the aggres. sive, but will merely attempt to protect the members of the tribe demanded by the sheriff.

The whites appear to put little confidence in the professions of peace made by the other Chippewas, who are supposed to be in sympathy with the hostiles; and while it looks as though the trouble will be confined to those aiready involved it would be rash to relax any vigilance. The fact that the lumbermen, who have every inducement to stay in the woods, are coming out shows that they do not trust the assurances of peace from the rest of the Chippewas.

The Quebec conference is ended, but this does not mean that the work of the toint commission is done. There will be a resumption of the sessions in this city, when some of the questions still undecided will be considered. The action of these commissioners is not final and there are indications that the much-protected minufacturers of both countries will attempt to have the agreements modified. Having been pampered and favored above all others so long, this class becomes an obstacle in the way of a thoroughly just relationship between the States and Canada. Everybody else must suffer for their benefit.

France has something else to talk about now, and the Dreyfus case may have a big rest. As long as there is no positive declaration of war with England, the talk about it is enlivening enough and may enable the military staff to renew its popularity.

The governor of Minnesota naturally upposed that his opinion as to the re-puirements of the Indian situation ought o count for something with the War Dequirements of the Indian situation ought to count for something with the War Department. He was in communication with the military officers and the settlers, and when he made an urgent de mand for troops it was a reasonable inference that they were needed. everything but the Indians had waited for action by the Washington office the moral effect of the presence of re-enforcements would have been lost,

The officers of the army who kne omething of the sentiments of General Miles on the subject of arms were surprised by the order declaring the Springfield rifles to be better for new troops than the Krag-Jorgensen. It appears that General Miles knew nothing of the order, although it was issued as by his command. Recent experience has convinced him of exactly the reverse.

It is not probable that Colonel Maus chief surgeon of General Lee's staff. will be called before the Alger Relief Commission. He holds General Shafter responsible for a lack of medical suplies for the division hospital.

That the President of France is either anic-stricken or else in receipt of private information of a plot to overthrow the government, his order of military concen

tration proves. There is no reason why ten thousand soldlers should be added to the force in Paris unless a revolution is

The Spanish irregulars at Clenfuegos got their full pay by refusing to lay down their arms and fortifying themselves in a stronghold near the town. There is a easonable fear that the unpaid regulars and the scattered Spanish guerrillas may all adopt that effective method of getting

Blanco still sticks out for the last of February for the completion of the evacuation. His obstinacy is inspired from Madrid.

We are happy to think that the Alger Relief Commission will be off on its seas-onable junket before any little matter like Government contracts can come before it. Under the circumstances of the hour, the question of contracts "comprises in itelf' a subject which perhaps Chairman Dodge might prefer to "take up later

### THE CHURCH AND EXPANSION.

The attitude of the different ecclesias tical institutions toward the question of territorial expansion is a matter of no little interest. Some of the Protestant gatherings have been enthusiastic in advocating American control of all the erritory acquired in the war with Spain. As to the Anglican Church, the New York Commercial Advertiser says:

"The Bishop of Missouri, in his non before the triennial conclave of the Anglican Church in America, represents the forward impulse of the church in relation to territorial expansion as the Bishop of New York represents its intellectual hesitation. The latter is in the minority. It is not as remarkable as it may seem to some that the organized religious sentiment of the country is yoked with materialcovetousness and senseless craving for the trappings and shows of imperial dominion, far ahead of the sool and reasonable middle-class feel-ing of the country, which is only gradimperfal ally coming up to the front rank of expansionist sentiment.

"This is familiar discovery of a con-stant historical tendency on the part of the Christian church, made in different ways in many different lands and different times. It is not to be ex-plained wholly by the feeling for reigious propagandism. It is due in part to that profound instinct for social or-der, implanted in the primitive church by the singular intellectual prescience of the Apostle to the Gentiles, conrmed by the union with the Eastern firmed by the union with the Empire, and finally consolidated by or-elession under the Papacy. It is ganization under the Papacy. It is due in other part to the later develop-ment in many lands, both Catholic and Protestant, of national churches in which the sentiment of secular pa-triotism took peculiar fervor, and the habit of extravagant manifestation from ningling with religious feeling.

"It is not necessary to go back to Span-ish and French colonization of new lands to show the ministers of the Christian church in the very first rank of pioneers of empire, sacrificing themselves without stint or regret and spurring the hercest eculars to yet fiercer energy and conquest and occupation, though the Jesuits of Canada and the Dominicans of South America were scarcely less national than Catholic in their zeal for expansion. But modern and Protestant countries prove the point no less conclusively. In modern French colonization in Africa and Asia, Gallican missionaries, of a church almost ompletely nationalized went along with r a little ahead of the civic functionaries of the republic and the emissaries of French manufacturers and traders. Throughout Africa British missiona-ries went before either explorers, travelers or colonists, and the church organization has followed all with its blessing and material aid.

America were made under religious stim-ulus, and the gonfalon of a church none the less national for not being established has gone before the American ploneer all the way from the Mississippi to Ha-waii. As soon as soldiers had subjued opened by missionaries and church influence was powerful in holding it for the Union. Missionaries Americanized Hawall and their sons annexed it church has been a very trumpet of American expansion for a century. It would be strange indeed if it were backward

The Army and Navy Journal notes that the North Atlantic fleet, with its hundred or more vessels, and commanded by Admiral Sampson, is about to lose some of its greatness. A number of its vessels are to be withdrawn soon and assigned to the several foreign stations later in the autumn, while many of the auxiliary craft and monitors will be laid up or sold. Even though stripped of its great power, the North Atlantic station will continue to remain the most important of our naval commands. The European station will be resumed, and a fleet of more powerful vessels will take the place of the ships which vacated that command just before the war. The longcherished project for the creation of new station in the South Pacific, with a base probably at Valparaiso or Callao may now be possible, since the depart-ment has a number of good ships at its disposal. The Pacific, Asiatic and South Atlantic stations are also to receive their quota of vessels. The Eastern squadron will necessarily be kept up in full strength, and the North Atlantic fleet will supply this station with a number of its best ships. Otherwise the North A lantic fleet is not to be diminshed until peace is finally assured. The reorganization of the navy under this plan will make openings for several officers of flag

# A Responsive Hearer.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)
Guests had arrived unexpectedly at the country parsonage on Sunday morning. The weekly supply of butter had run short, so the hospitable host dispatched old Joe, the colored man, to his neighbor, Mr. Paul, whose dairy always boasted a surplus. The parson proceeded to the church with his well-prepared sermon on some of the best sayings of the great Apostle, and was well under way with it when old Joe, returning empty-handed, concluded he would quietly slip in and hear his master preach. Just as he entered, the preacher stretched forth his hand in a most impreacher stretched forth his hand in a most impreacher stretched forth his hand in a most impressive intercegation of voice and manner, and pressive intercegation of voice and manner, and (From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.) preacter stretched forth his hand in a most im-pressive interregation of voice and manner, and called out: "And what did Paul say?" Distinctly sounded through the church old Joe's reply: "He say, Marster, he ain't goin' to let you have no more butter till you pay for dat last you got."

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

"I struck a new one the other day." said the man who is about to move, "when I went to see a house of which a faithful frishman was custodian. Too small, too small, "I said, as soon as I saw the place. "Go alsy, "korr," he replied, 'till I show yer t'rough. Yer'll foind the house house much larger on the inside than it is on the outside, sorr."

Dear study days of granks and pains, And dog-cared books with dingy stains, I little knew how much I'd rue
The parting from my youth and you.

As dreamily I doze shid sigh
Those old school days come trooping to with all their merriment.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.) Teacher—And now, can any little boy or gir ell me the name of the man who cried because had no more worlds to conquer?"

No response.

Teacher—Can't any little boy or girl remember?

Try and think. It begins with A."

Shrill Voice (from back of room)—I know! It's

Alger!"

And when one lassic tecks my know makes her "good" report to A new delight Lean't restrain Fills old school days revived aga—Geon

## THE OCTOBER SKIES.

Every year at any hour of the night we have the same stars before us that we had exactly a year before. The persons who write in the newspapers for amateur astronomers are suspected of using the same "copy" every year. Anybody who is not an amateur observer expects from these sky articles to see something very wonderful when he looks at the heavens but he has a sense of disappointment. In the New York Mail and Express is a description of the star Mira, along with others, but interesting as it is to read about it is insignificant in appearance, even if one could find it. The wri er says:

"Mira is again visible. Mira is the most emarkable variable star in the heavens, unless an exception is made in favor of Algol. It was discovered by Fab icus as long ago as 1506, and yet more facts about t are learned each year. Roughly speaking Mira is a star which passes from the ninth magnitude to the second or third and back again to the ninth magnitude in about eleven months. Because of this very wide range it was the first variable star to be noticed. At its maximum brightness it differs greatly from year to year. For instance, Sir William Her. chel recorded it nearly as bright as A debaran on November 6, 1790. Aldeburan is that red star of the first magnitude in Taures well above the eastern horizon about 10 o'clock in the evening this season. On the other hand, in 1868 Mira did not get above the fifth magnitude at its brightest. Then it sometimes reaches its maximum a month ahead of time and other times it is a month behind-it was two mo ths

late in 1896. "A number of attempts have been mad to show that these irregularities were themselves regular, but no remarkable success has been attained so far. These doubtful points, however, add greatly to the interest of the astronomer in the star itself. Last year it reached its greatest brightness, about the third magnitude, around the 1st of December. Its average period is, according to the books, 31 da.s., but this is, as has been explained, subject to great variation.

"Akin to the variable stars of which Mira is such a notable example are temporary stars, suns which have sudden ly shone out where never seen before ly shone out where never seen before, and sooner or later have again faded from the ken of even the most power-ful telescope. Of such a character was Tycho Brahe's famous star, which appeared in Cassiopela's chair in

"Another remarkable appearance was he star in the Andromeia nebula in Interest in this latter has been revived by the announcement that a star-like condensation has again been found in the nebula by the astronomers at Pulkowa. If it shall be proved or shown even reasonably probable that the ap-pearances of 1855 or 1858 are of the same pearances of 1835 or 1858 are of the same object the scientific results will be of great importance. For then we shall apparently have a variable star with a period of thirteen years from maximum to maximum. The star of 1835 was visible from August of that year, it was of about the seventh magnitude, to February, 1836, when it had sunk to the sixteenth

the sixteenth "The balance of evidence goes to show that the star was physically connected with the nebula, and did not merely happen to be in the same line of sight. If such was the case the sudden out burst may have been caused by changes in the nebula. Both star and nebula are situated at inconceivably great distances from the earth, and the present blaze of light may have actually burst out centuries ago, and by this time have long resumed its normal brilliancy, but the light, which is the only messenger from that system to ours, has occupied

all these years in crossing the vast space which separates us. "It is unfortunate that Venus is so far south now that it has reached its greatest brilliancy, or rather will reach that point on the 25th of this month. This southern declination prevents its becoming so remarkable a spectacle as it otherwise would. However, its promnd material aid.

'The most vital settlements in North inence in the gouthwest directly after sumset is noteworthy. There is a possible, and the gonfalon of a church none the less national for not being establishing the less national for not being establishing the planet in broad daylight about this time, if one broad daylight about this time, if one knows just where to look. Venus is in conjunction with the moon between 1 and 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Octobame western tribes missionaries planted er is, and this should serve as a suffi-among them made social centers for set-tlement. The North Pacific coast was even the bright background of day sky.

# CURIOUS THINGS.

Among many curious and interesting facts the Chicago Record notes these; Some years ago, on one of the Prussian railways, a barrel which should have contained silver coin was found, on arrival at its destination, to have been emptied of its precious contents and filled with sand. Prof. Ehrenberg, being consulted on the subject, sent for samples of sand from all the stations along the different lines of railway through which the specie had passed and by means of his microscope identified the station from which the interlopated sand must have been taken. The station once fixed upon, it was not difficult to hit upon the ployes on duty there.

prit among the small number of em-That instrument called a "protocol," which stopped the war between the between the United States and Spain, derives its name from very ancient times. Like many other English words derived from other languages, "protocol" has long since lost its original meaning. It is derived from the Greek "protos," meaning first, and "kollan," meaning glue; and meant originally a sheet glued in front of a manu bearing the writer's other particulars. From this the meaning evolved into that of a rough draft of a document, and was so used by the Romans, who called it "protoculium." The definition of the word as used in modern diplomacy is given as a rough draft o any document or a document preliminary to some transaction. It likewise is de fined as a "diplomatic document or minute of proceeding signed by friendly powers in order to secure certain diplo natic ends by peaceful means." It is the neaning given before the last that must be applied to the instrument signed by assador Cambon and Secretary Day This is a preliminary instrument created to secure peace at once, and is at th same time a rough draft of the probable

# School Days.

iges ago with sober dread beard their rules and reasons read, Then passed the timid, fearful state To mysteries of book and slate.

My early fear to fondness grew And seasons all too quickly flow Until my school-day time had a And left me with my part uns

As dreamily I doze and sigh Those old school days come trooping by, with all their merriment and noise. Their couping tows of girls and boys.

Whose helter skelter runs to rout Me from my dreams, to cure my To tell me life is young and gay And I am part of it today.

## THE HORSE NOT NOBLE.

Nearly all mankind seems to be agreed that the horse is a worthy and affectionate and, especially, an intelligent creature. But a writer in the Chicago News takes a new view. He says:

"In calling the horse a lunatic, there is no intention of saying anything disrespectful of lunatics in general, who have usually a great deal of intelligent ability. The horse as an idlot,' might be better, except that philosophy tells us that a lunatie is one whose logic is perfectly sound, but who holds faulty premises as a man, for instance, who consider himself made of glass and guards him self against every chance of being shat-tered. Thus the horse regards the break-er as a representative of the evil one and the first operations of riding as the final dissolution of the universe, and acts accordingly.

"If an ordinary black coat lying on the road, were really an infernal machine or a bottomiess abyss, as he supposes, his subsequent processing. his subsequent proceedings would be strictly correct. If a dog were to allow himself to be managed all his life with a little bridle and suddle, he would be thought to be suffering, in medical language, from some cerebral disturbat says the Country Gentleman. A shake ooks through his bridle in the hopeless way all his days, like tee pris oner who for twenty years never thought of escaping; when he did he simply open-ed a window and got out. Yet a horse will stand and starve, tied up to a post

by a 'little piece of string.'
"He will look over a ralling and be consumed with thirst, when by going twenty yards higher up he could get round to the water. He pulls back when tied up and finds it burts his head; therefore he pulls back again. He kicks at his stable and finds it burts his heels, so he kicks some more. The water jump, which for an animal of his shape ought to be the easiest he fears the most. In these points he shows mental power

which any other creature, from the oyster upward, would ridicule.
"Though there are horses who look out carefully for things to shy at and feel disappointed if nothing offers itself, the majority of horses, without doubt, do so unintentionally, not of malice afore-thought. Uncommon objects, like a man or a saddle, that a puppy becomes inti-mately acquainted with the day he is born, a horse looks at with terror and suspicion for twenty years. He will jump carefully over every shadow he crosses at night.

"Most children's essays begin with The horse is a noble animal, passing to an allusion to the war horse, regard-less of the fact that in a cavalry charge the unfortunate creatures are running for fear of being left behind. If they had any idea of the connection between guu-powder and builets they would die at their posts rather than charge—proba-bly get behind their posts and lie down. They put down the heavy mortality in battle entirely to sudden indisposition. Painters and poets should observe these facts. The horse's memory, again, one redeeming feature, is generally for evil, not good.

"If in the country he passes the parish church at a gallop, but pulls up opposite the 'private bar,' and refuses to movepleasant if one is riding with ladies. He remembers the stable 'lad' who has annoyed him with the spurs, and savages him years after, but passes with a bored and abstract air the owner who has had him for a selling plate the week be-fore, yet if the said owner's stables are in an out-of-tile-way part of the country he will turn up there for the next five years whenever he gets loose. 'Wax to receive, the marble to retain' will apply far as disagreeable habits go.

"As to the difficulties of teaching

horse anything, there is really something to be said for the original system prac-ticed by some savages. He is lured into a quagmire, where his feet become fixed. Saddles, bridles and other horrors are then put upon him, clothes are flapped in his face, a tribe of children climb on his back and slide gleefully over his tail. From being absolutely paralyzed with terror he gets into a don't-care, can'tpossibly-be-worse-than-this state of mind, and is comparatively indifferent to guns being fired off past his ears, or squibs being attached to his tail.

"Somewhat similar are the methods of the rough rider, who flings himself on a two-year-old's back, and works about playfully with the spurs, on the principle of getting the worst over as soon as possible. This is one method of solving the difficulties raised by the horse's weakness of intellect, though not recommended by the best breakers. But consider in-stances like this: A horse is ridedn half a mile from the hall door steps and stop-ped for a moment to have a mouthful of water. The moment this is over he breakers. But co turns and tries to get back to the stable again. He assumes that all the trouble of harnessing him, grooming and bring-ing him round to the door has been gone ough with to take him out to have a

### drink. THE PRINCE CONSORT'S DREAM

The effort of the Czar to bring perma nent peace recalls the fact that Albert, the prince consort of Victoria, believed in peace. The Chicago News says that at the opening of the Crystal Palace exhibition, nearly half a century ago, he told the world that this exhibition heralded the dawn of peace; that thereafter the dogs of war would never be let loose. This was in 1851. Yet in 1854 England waged war against Russia; in 1856 she waged war against China; in 1866 she waged war against Persia; in 1857 she made blood run like water in India, crushing the mutiny there; in 1859 France, Italy and Austria became gaged in war; in 1861 the United State entered upon the bloodlest civil war ever known to the world; in 1866 Prussia vanquished Austria; in 1867 England began her war against Abyssinia; in 1870 France and Germany engaged in their bloody struggle; in 1874 England waged war against the Ashantees; in 1877 Russia and Turkey went to war; in 1879 England began her Zulu war; in 1882 England bom-barded Alexandria and invaded Egypt; in 1883 Chile and Peru were at war; 1883 the French were at war in Tonking in 1894 China and Japan went to war 1898 the United States went to war with

His Teaching. (From the Indianapolis Journal.)
"Abner," asked the wife of the editor of the
lunkville Bugle, looking up from her latest
take," "don't you think it is a sin to write
hose Washington dispatches right here in the "No, I don't," stoutly responded the editor
"I have always been taught that the way to ge
a thing done right it to do it yourself."

A Boy's Scheme. (From the Detroit Free Press.) "We had to give our pet dog away." "Well-he ran away nine times, and every ti the same boy brought him back and charged

(From Judge.)

Biker (blocked by load of hay)-Hay, there! pul out and let me by.

Farmer—Oh! I dunno ex I'm in enny hurry.

Biker (angrily)—You seemed in a hurry to let that other fellow's carriage get past.

Farmer—That's 'cause his horse was eatin' my hay, a that hain't no danger o' yew eatin' it.

Its Virtue. (From Puck.) Caddy-Dere's only one ting I kin see in playin

tolf.
Golfer-What is that?
Golfer-What is that?
Carloy-De folks what play don't have to carry
de aricks.-Puck.

(From Puck.) "In this country we know no east, no north.

## CURRENT HUMOR.

A Wrong Conclusion.

(From the Chicago Journal.) The street car conductor was not in good humor. Some one had based a lead quanter upon be and that accounted f r his starting the car before the three women and a child were fairly ab and. One of the women was mad at being damped without warning into a sear; the conductor raw that as he started to callect their fare, but he was mad the

vas mad, too.
"Madam." he said, as she tendered her fare,
'this child that is with you will have to be paid

r as well."
"I haven't the slightest idea of paying its fare,"

"I haven't the slightest idea of paying its fare," snapped the woman.

"Then I shall put it off." answered the conductor, reaching for the bell rope.

"You don't dare," fin hed the woman.

Ting! The conductor brought the care to a st p. picked up the child and deposited it upon the street and rang to go ahead.

"Macam," he said grimly, "you will find your child back there on the errne."

"My child?" snapped the woman. "It isn't mine!"

"Whose is it then?" gain of the graduality.

Whose is it, then?" gasped the emdector. "I haven't the slighter

Then the child's mother, who had be

(From the Detrait Free Press.)

"Was it warm out there?" asked the old resident of the man who had just returned with his laudily from Arizona.

"Het? I raised watermeloes out there, and dyon know what happened when it began to warm no?"

you know what happened when it began to warm inp?"

"Did you have to sit in the middle of the patch with a shotgun and have a building patroiding the fence line?"

"Naw. Guess again?"

"Did the vines grow so fast that they dragged the melons and did you have to smooth the ground so that the rind wouldn't be wen off and the fruit destroyed?"

"Oh, comebody has been telling you one of those hig Western fairy yarns. You ought to have sense enough to know that the melota couldn't be dragged by the vines. But I did have to bere a hole in every watermelon I wanted to save."

"Not What was that for?"

"Recause the heat was so awful it generated steam in the melons and we find to give it vent or they'd explode. And when the holes were bored the du ned things hiew off just like the steam whistles. When dozens of them of all sizes get to going at once it sumded about the all the beats on the river tooting when the hoys came back from the war. I have ears like an artifleryman now and have to listen mighty careful to hear it thunder."

### From an Irish Ballroom.

(From the Lordon Telegraph.) Respecting the I ish story of a dance while Mansion House, a correspondent gr Dublin Mansion House, a correspondent gives need version, told him by gestlemen who over-neard the conversation. Ballroom at Dublin, and Capit. Livid Hanfurly leaving against wall near Lady Mayacess. Lady Mayoress gets up and ac-costs Lord Ranfurly as follows:

"New, Mister Liftinant, why arm't we dancing

at me bail?"
Lord Ranfurly—I em not Mr. Lieutenant.
Lody Mayoress—Then it's Mister Captin.
Then it's me darter Biddy there se shall with; me darter's hot for a dannee with.

cer.
Lord Ranfurly—1 am not Mr. Captin.
Lord Ranfurly—1 am Capt. Lord Ranfurly.
Lord Ranfurly—I am Capt. Lord Ranfurly.
Lord Mayoress—Capt. Lord Ranfurly? Begorea.
Pil dannes wi' ye maewelf; cum e.m.
And the lady mayoress sensed her unwelling guest and dragged him reemd the rann, which was easy for her to do, as she weighed a me eighteen stone.

### Olympia at Paris.

(From the London Telegraph.) A preliminary program has been publithe committee of the Unitage in with the lift he held here in connect in with the list national exhibition. According to this a ment, field woorts, gymna tics, fencing, ment, field woorts, gymna tics, fencing, and

## Her Order

(From the Buffalo Times.) She was newly married and did not know a lit-tle bit about either housekeeping or shopping, and she was giving her very first order. I was a citali-er; but the grocer was a clever man, and was used to all kinds of orders, and could interpret

"Yes'm." Anything clas":
"Yes'm. Anything clas":
"Yes'm." Anything clas":
"Yes'm."
"He set down "pulverized segar" and "condensed In Detroit they have a Campus Martius.

"Anything more, ma'am?"
"A bag of fresh sait. Be sure it's besh."
"Yes'm. What next?"
"A pound of descrated codfish."
"He wrote girlly of "descriated cod."
"Nothing more, ma'am? We have some nice orseradish just in."

"No," she said, "it would be of no use to We don't keep a hotse." We don't keep a notse."

Then the grocer sat down and fanned himself with a patent washboard, although the tempera-

## ture was nearly zero.

The Young Mind. (From the New York Tribune.) The following are extracts from examination papers presented by pupils at a prominent private school in this neighborhood: In history—Q. What was the character of Henry VIII? A. Henry VIII was a congenial

libertine.

In rhetoric—Q. What is an epigram. A. An epigram is a figure of speech simetimes used in a joke, and sometimes on tombatones.

Definitions—"A myth is a half fish and half woman." "The Boucis are five—a, c. i. o, and u, and sometimes w and y."

(From the Roxbury Gazette.) Yeast-Who made the greatest charge during the Santiago campaign?" Crim-onbeak-The contractors, I reckon.

## The Prodigal's Return

(An Old Chestnut in a New Burr.) Jest got a letter here from Joe, our boy, said he'd got Disgusted livin' on the farm an' guessed he'd take

a name in the comin' years 'd be close coupled up

with fame.

He'd got a irresistible desire to gather wealth.

An' said that if he helt his grip on his surprisin' health.

He'd some day take us all to town to wear store-boughten clothes.

An' with the upper-tenners pack on an elevated

We tried to turn him from his course with coim

advisin' words.

But might as well have chattered to the little dickie birds,

Fur Joe was sot in all his ways, an' when he'd fixed a p'int

A stroke o' lightnin' couldn't knock his 'range-ments out o' j'int.

An' so we told him he could go, but warned him The city allus lays to ketch the stranger un

with bitin' scorn

The sharper that could do him had neglected to be born. I drawed a hundred dollars from the pile I had in bank,
An' told him fur to above it securely in his

But

awares, he jest laughed our fears away, an' said

he kissed his ma good-bye, an' give An' then he kissed his to a govern-my hand a grip, Both of us fightin' an attack of tremblin' of the

At night down on our bended knees we'd speak a word fur Joe.

An' axed the Lord to stay with him wherever he might go; But not a message did we get from him that

He writes for me to meet him at the deppo down to Rome.

An' bring along the ol' brown coat he used to wear at home.

An' have his mother patch the pants he left a-

So full o' golden dreams, till this here letter come

hangin' here. That's sort o' busted at the knees an' shattered in the rear. He also wants the striped vest he give his brother An' I must fetch a pa's o' shoes; he's in his naked feet, An' take along some underclothes, an' socks, an' sich as that, Likewise his ol' blue woolen shirt; he says he's

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

It is said that when the wife of Henry Clay was asked once if she was not wor-ried by his gambling she replied: "Oh, not at all. Mr. Clay always wins."

Mr. George, Curzon's new barony is the first Irish peerage that has been created in thirty years. There have been only twenty-four in all created since the

The Empress Dowager of China is six-iy-four years of age. Her title runs as follows: "Tzu-hsi-tuan-yu-Kang-i-sha--yu-chuang-cheng-shoukung - chin - hsienchang-hai

Probably the most expensive set of teeth known is that of the Nisem of Hyderabad, for which he has paid 7000 rupees (\$1,500 in theory, but \$1,75) in fact)

The Illinois Central Railroad provides special inducements for investment in its stock by employes. 32 of whom are now registered stockholders in the corpora-tion, with total holdings of 253 shares. It is stated as a fact that when a man I-uses his mule in New Orleans he is

fined \$25, and that cultured Beston lines a man \$10 for beating his wife. A New York magistrate holds that there are ocusions when a man has a warrant for beating his wife. Italy has had 294 square miles of land edded to its territory in the last seventy Po into the Adriatic Sea. The measure

ment has been made by Prof. Marinelli, who carefully compared the Ausrian surcys of 1823 with the Italian surveys of 193. The addition amounts to one six-hundredth of the total area of Italy at the earlier date. Collars worn by members of the Or der of the Golden Fleece are, at the leath of such persons, returned to the crown of Spain or Austria, to be held until some new knight is invested. The

name of the wearer is engraved on one of the links, and it now turns out that the collar given to President Faure was that worn by Prince Bismarck, and bears the name of the most bitter and triumphant foe of France. There are twenty pieces of realty in found. The properties in question range in size from 5 by 60 feet to 60 by 120 feet, and are located in eight different wards. Altogether they aggregate over two acres. What has become of the titles to these lands or the persons by whom they were vested, is what neither the city

or county officials have been able to dismyer. The Rev. Sydney Smith, the supeptic. ridicated the written sermon, which he held to be one of the prominent evils of the church. Bishop Potter, on the other hand, avows a bellef that extemporaneous preaching in the pulpits is one of the vices of our time, and he rates the average extemporaneous sermon as nothing more than the rude maunderings of a sophomoric mind, often delivered in vulgar and ungrammatical English. But why should a man who is unable to de-

liver a good sermon in grammatical Eng-lish without reading it be in the pulpit? The New York Tribune says the Canadian authorities are arranging for importation of a tribe of Russian ; ants known as "Spirit-wrestlers." people are in a very impoverished state, having suffered extremely from the Russian attempts to stamp them out. Some philanthropists in England, represented by Aylmer Maude, of Danbury, England, have interested themselves in meat to transport the tribe to Canada the spirit-wrestlers refuse to enter military service from religious scruples. site has been selected on the New River

This paragraph is making the rounds "One of the most curious and alarming of audible pheromena, observable in the Capitol at Washington to Paris rules, will be played. What are described specifically as games, properly so-called, footstep that seems to follow anybody will include football, cricket, golf, and tennis.

Who crosses Statinger Hall of player to so all the watchmen say, is a ghostly who crosses Statuary Hall at night. It was in this hall, then the chamber of the House of Representatives, that John Quincy Adams died-at a spot indicated now by a brass tablet set in a stone sab, where stood his deak. Whether or not it is his ghost that pursues is a question open to dispute, though it is to be hoped that the venerable ex-President resig more quietly in his grave."

persons who do not live there. There is a soldiers' monument there, and it is the esort of bootblacks and wandering fakirs, The Free Press gives this account of a flour harrel near the north front of the soldiers' monument, and mounting the upper head of the barrel began haranguing a crowd of shoe shiners and others that soon gathered about him. "Felier citizens," he shouted, "I'm no stranger in this 'ere town of your'n, for this isn't the first time that I've come before you; and often I've tramped from one end to t'other of your magnificent Woodbridge Avenue, and also over your seemingly endless Jefferson Street; and many's the time that I've sat in the cool shade of the widespreading cims and maples that flourish in your circus park, that bears the name of the immortal Grant. Then, again, I've often stood amazed, wondering at the human and animal procession ever passing and repassing across your matchless Campus Marshes; and I'm now stopping on that broad and tree-lined Mimamy nue, over there, so that even a blind man or woman, if there is one such within sound of my voice, can see that I'm no

Stranger in this ere town of yours."

At this juncture the head of the barrel collapsed, and instantly the eloquent fakir and his bundle of rat traps were out of sight in the fog of flour that arose from interior of his improvised rostrum Subsequently there came very near being a fight between a half dozen shoe shiners each of whom clamorously asserted that he had done more than all others in brushing the flour from the clothing of the fakir. The dispute was finally settled by a showing of shoe brushes, and the smallest kid of the lot was awarded the prize, a suspicious-looking nickel, after he had, unperceived, rubbed his brush across the inside of the barrel, thereby ac-cumulating more flour on it than any other brush could show. The meeting then ad-

# Some Bamboo English.

(From the Indian Journal of Education.) Some of the explanations of English idioms of red by Indian students in examinations are in-

ing.
example, the Baboo theory of the phrase of the wall, is as follows: "to go to the wall" is as follows:
"To go to the dogs, to be damned. The expression is taken from throwing anything, especially an egg, at a wall with the object of break-

"To kick over the traces" has this lucid explaation:
"A person tied round to a tree with his head from and his legs up cannot get rid of his diffi-ulty, even though he uses the best of his exe-tion. He will have to be knocking about the

soon, the wan nave to be enough a new memories. So a person without intelligence will never make advances in this life, but simply will have to follow the footsteps of his master."

A "carpet knight" was variously d fined:

"A soldier who was as useful as a carpet.

"A hight who is as bold as a carpet would be

### A Fable. (From the Detroit Journal.)

hildbood was campent.
Why," it asked, insistently, as often as it per-

elved anything.
As for Fatherhood, it heard and heat its hread,

f power. "Because," replied Motherbood, and the Childhood was content.

This table teaches that woman rises superior to man in the face of the greatest trials.